

(From the Morning World.)

THIS BARBER WAS SLOW.

Continued to Shave a Customer Even After He Had Been Told to "Put it on the Ice."

IT ALL DAWNED ON HIM LATER ON.

Not Until He Was Out Just Ten Minutes—Then He Applied for a Warrant.

Samuel Muhlestein, proprietor of a barber shop at No. 69 Moore street, Brooklyn, was refused a warrant in the Elbow street Police Court in that city yesterday for the arrest of Julius Riddig, one of his customers. Muhlestein did not know what charge he wanted the court to put on him, but he evidently did not care if it was for murder, if it succeeded in collecting payment for sundry shaves on which Mr. Riddig had ordered "put on ice." The amount in question was \$1.00.

"About four weeks ago," said the barber, "the man came to my place and was shaved. He did not pay me, but said as he was leaving the barber shop that as the weather was so hot he would advise me to put the pay I did not get on ice. He came in four times during the first week, and I accommodated him, because I supposed that at the end of the week he would settle. But he only told me to 'put it on the ice.' When I insisted upon payment and told him that I did not keep shaves on the ice he threatened to assault me and said that if I was not careful I would lose his trade entirely. Now, for four weeks he has visited me four times per week, and I have sixteen of those shaves now on ice."

"On Thursday evening I intimated to him that I could not keep those shaves on the ice any longer, and he had the cheek to tell me that if I put back the hair on his face I could take the shaves off the ice and he would pay me for them. I am beginning to think that he doesn't mean what he says, and that he is trying to make fun of me."

"Why don't you refuse to shave him?" asked Clerk Earl.

"If I did I would lose his custom," answered the barber.

"Then demand payment," said the clerk.

"But I don't want to be beaten," answered the barber.

"If you are beaten you can have him arrested for assault, but this court cannot be used for collection purposes," said the clerk as he showed the barber to the door. Muhlestein, who has not been long in this country, and is not well up on the law, became very angry at this treatment and almost shouted:

"What do you want me to do? Go back and refuse to put those shaves on ice? Then, if I refused, I would be assaulted. You have queer ways in this country. First I am told to put shaves on ice, then that I cannot collect my money unless I run a chance of being assaulted. Then when the law is invoked, I am advised to stand an assault and have my customer arrested. Now, that fellow can come in four times a week, and because I am afraid of him I keep on shaving him."

Riddig lives in the neighborhood of the barber shop, and is a large, heavily built man. He could not be found last evening.

(From the Morning World.)

CARNEGIE IMPUDENCE.

Capt. Sampson Testifies to a New and Peculiarly Audacious Fraud.

SUBSTITUTED PLATES FOR TESTS.

"Top Halves" of Alleged Re-treated Plates Were Really from Other and Better Plates.

THEY BACKED UP CARNEGIE'S DEFENSE.

The New Disclosures Also Discredit Results of Armor-Piercing Projectile Tests—The Committee Amazed.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, appeared before the Armor-Plate Investigating Committee to-day and gave sensational testimony.

It was thought that the bottom of the Carnegie frauds had been reached, and Capt. Sampson was called to the stand to-day for the purpose of explaining technical matters, in order that Chairman Cummings might submit his report on a complete record of the case. In the examination that followed the witness tore into shreds the flimsy defense of the Carnegie Company, submitted by Supts. Schwab and Corey, and then laid before the committee evidence of hitherto unsuspected fraud.

Capt. Sampson submitted a carefully prepared paper in support of his charge, which was to the effect that the Carnegie Company, after cutting in halves ballistic plates in order that they might be mounted for final test at Indian Head, not only re-treated the bottom halves as heretofore proven, but substituted the halves of entirely different plates for the top halves of those selected.

"The most important charges heretofore made regarding the frauds perpetrated at Indian Head covered the secret re-treating of the bottom halves of three ballistic plates which were sent to Indian Head to be fired at. This re-treatment, it was demonstrated, completely vitiated the ballistic test and rendered problematical the quality of three large ballistic groups representing at least one-fourth of all the armor made by the Carnegie Company."

About two months ago the Carnegie Company applied to have ballistic tests made of the upper halves of the three plates referred to. These plates were tested, and to the astonishment of the Ordnance Bureau and the investigating committee, they were shown to equal in ballistic resistance to the bottom halves, which were admitted to have been re-treated. The top half of No. 619, in fact, gave such remarkable

results that it would have earned a premium had it represented a ballistic group of armor. An explanation of this remarkable result was secured to-day when Capt. Sampson swore that his supposed upper half of plate No. 619 had never belonged to that plate, but had been a part of a much superior plate. It was probably substituted by the Carnegie Company to guard against the possible failure of the bottom half of the plate, or to prevent detection in case the Ordnance officers suspected that the bottom half of 619 had been re-treated.

Chairman Cummings and the other members of the committee were astounded by Capt. Sampson's disclosures, which show a fraud that had even been suspected. One especially important feature of this new mode of deception relates to the armor-piercing projectiles, which are tested for acceptance by firing them against the top halves of ballistic plates. If these halves have been regularly manipulated the Government has no reliable data whatever as to the quality of the shells thus tested.

Capt. Sampson did not stop at those disclosures. He went through the testimony of Messrs. Corey and Schwab, and showed that throughout they had endeavored to mislead and confuse the committee by taking advantage of the theory of technical matters, and by means of which he had added several treatments together in order to make the plates appear to be of uniform quality, and to produce the character of plates that could have been made by a uniform treatment, containing no fraud whatever as to the quality of the grade that could be expected to pass the ballistic tests.

"In other words," said Mr. Money, "the committee has been given the wrong end of the stick. The plates which the Carnegie Company has submitted for testing are not the plates which were used in the tests. The plates which were used in the tests are the plates which the Carnegie Company has submitted for testing."

"The whole plate was re-treated in each case of 619, 621 and 622," asked Mr. Cummings, in surprise.

"Yes, sir," answered positively by the superintendents," said Mr. Money, "that only one-half of the plates were re-treated. The other half of the plates were not re-treated, and it successfully resisted the projectile because it had not been re-treated."

"I know that is their statement," replied Capt. Sampson. "I have very good evidence that that is not true in the case of plate 619. That plate has received more investigations, perhaps, than any other plate that was ever made. Both halves were fired at, and the upper half was found, if anything, more resistant than the lower half."

"How many times was it re-treated?" asked Mr. Cummings.

"We do not know how many times it was re-treated. The whole plate was re-treated after it was selected; then it was cut in halves and the lower half was treated again. That we know positively, admitting for a moment that the two pieces of plate which were submitted were actually at one time a single plate."

"Now, then, when we came to take specimens from that plate and compare them with the specimens that had been pulled from the plate, we found evidence that the plate had been oil tempered and annealed. When we came to examine the two parts of the plate, we found on a superficial examination that the lower half had been treated separately from the upper half, because the lower half showed that it had been in oil and heated, when the upper half did not, and what was still more remarkable was that the punch which separated the two parts of the plate had not been made at the same time."

"In cutting a plate apart, the work is done usually by a planer, and the work which is used for that purpose goes right

across the plate, and a cut is made, repeatedly, over the same place, until it severs the plate. Now, then, if you make the cut, you put each time leaves its mark on the side of the cut. As you cut down through the plate, you leave a mark on the side of the cut, and the next cut leaves another line, and so on. So, if you took a piece of metal and cut it through, this would find the lines which represent the feed on each side are exactly duplicated, each showing identically the feed on the opposite side. Now, in the case of plate 619 it has no such appearance, but, on the contrary, it shows that the two ends had never been cut apart at the same time. We could find no reason for that. Now, when we came to make the physical test of these two plates, we did it by taking the two halves and taking specimens out of them exactly opposite to each other.

"When these specimens were pulled, you would naturally assume that they ought to be identical, but, on the contrary, they were not, and the lower half of this plate showed throughout a marked improvement from its original condition over the other of about three thousand pounds tensile strength. Now, when we came to analyze all these specimens after we had made the cut, we found a striking difference between the plates, that the upper half was better than the lower half, and we were forced to the conclusion that the upper half of the plate was in reality not the two halves of the same plate. It seems incredible that a piece of metal, cut in two, and means of deceiving, but it can be explained only in this way: it frequently happens, as we have just seen, that a large blow-hole, that that plate cannot be used for the purpose for which it is intended, but by taking itself may be an excellent plate, and the lower half of it is as good a plate as can be made."

"The lower half of the plate which was condemned it would serve very well to make the top half of another plate, which both halves would have an advantage over what the plate would be as a whole."

"In other words," said Mr. Money, "the bottom half of the plate might be the top half of another plate."

"Yes, sir. Now, of course we have every point of view. And one thing to be noted is that the total length of plate 619 is not the length of the plate, but exceeds the sum of the length of the two pieces of plate which were sent to Indian Head for testing."

"Now, that makes the limit of the size of the tool which could be used to cut that apart eight inches thick, and while I am not prepared to say that the tool of that width could not be made, I think it is very improbable."

"The committee adjourned at 1 o'clock, and Chairman Cummings took up the work of his report, which is to serve as the basis of a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to take off and test ballistically a series of suspected plates as a whole."

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WELL, THE CAT CAME BACK.

But Not Until Its Owners Had Fairly Worried the Life Out of Their Neighbors.

ORGANIZED A SEARCHING PARTY.

That Failed, but in the Morning There Lay Pussily Snuggled Up on the Cushion.

DUNTON, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Randolph, of this place, have two pets of which they are very fond. They are a dog, Florrie, and a pretty Maltese cat. During the past few days the pets have caused their master and mistress lots of trouble. Yesterday morning the cat disappeared, and Mr. Randolph searched through the house, but kitty could not be found. Then he hunted through the neighborhood, with no better success. When Mrs. Randolph woke up the search began anew and was continued all day, but pussily did not materialize.

Last night Mrs. Randolph was so disheartened that the neighbors organized a searching party. All night long they scoured the fields about Dunton for the missing feline. Randolph offered a reward for the cat, but up to 3 o'clock this morning, when the weary searchers returned to their homes, pussily had not been found. Randolph and his wife were worried about the cat all night. The former was up early this morning and began the search once more. He left the house by the front door and wandered about the fields shouting "Puss! puss! kitty! kitty!" but pussily did not respond.

When Mrs. Randolph opened the back door to take in the milk pail, there lay the missing feline on the stoop. Kitty had a weary look about her eyes and seemed very weak. Mrs. Randolph took her in and cooed and fondled the latter returned, much blown and exhausted. He recovered, however, Florrie caused her owners a similar amount of trouble a few days ago. They were sleeping at Huntington and Florrie wandered away. Her wanderings set the residents of Long Island town on an edge for several hours. Mr. Randolph was at Babylon attending to business when Florrie was missed. Mrs. Randolph promptly sent her husband a telegram reading: "Florrie ran away. What shall I do. Come here at once."

The report that pretty Florrie Randolph had eloped because there isn't any. The Randolphs have no daughter. In the mean time the operator at Babylon, who received the message, put the same construction upon the telegram. He is a personal friend of Randolph and he hurriedly sent a telegram to the latter, saying: "Florrie has run away. After two hours' search, he found Randolph, and was much surprised when he learned that Florrie was a dog. Randolph accompanied the operator to the station, and they the next found another telegram saying Florrie had been found."

You read The Evening World? Do you read The Sunday World?

First Knew of Crime in Little Monte Carlo from the Papers—Charges His Accusers with Bad Faith.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Gov. Flower has appointed Wednesday, Aug. 22, at 11 A. M., in the Executive Chamber, for the hearing on the charges preferred

against Sheriff Duffy, of Westchester County.

In answer to the charges preferred against him by the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, Sheriff Duffy says that he never was informed of the violations of the Pool laws at the place known as "the Little Monte Carlo," in Westchester County, July 18 and 21, until he read of them in public print, after these charges had been preferred against him.

The Sheriff says that the Electrical Telegraph Company, of Westchester County, duly incorporated under the laws of the State, did business at the place above named, and claimed to have the right to transmit bets to race-tracks throughout the country.

He refers to a test case made after the enactment of the Pool law, in which thirteen employees of a place were indicted for felony, but in which no decision was rendered as to the constitutionality of the present law, which authorized and legalized gambling on the

race track, but forbade it elsewhere. After the indictment of the thirteen men, the case was allowed to drop. As an outgrowth of this case, the telegraph company procured a permanent injunction, restraining the Sheriff from interfering with its business, and that case is still pending on appeal.

The Sheriff says he never informed or advised that he had any right to enter or raid the place. His reply ends thus: "I have never been asked to arrest any of the men engaged in the alleged pool selling referred to in the complaint, and while the case is pending in the courts and the constitutionality of the law is to be tested, it would be unwarranted assumption of authority on my part, without warrant from the court, or any jurisdiction whatever, excepting my jurisdiction of the law to forcibly and arbitrarily arrest the men engaged in the business referred to."

"I further allege that I am informed and believe that the society referred to, and our Excellency's attention to this society and its methods as deserving an investigation."

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